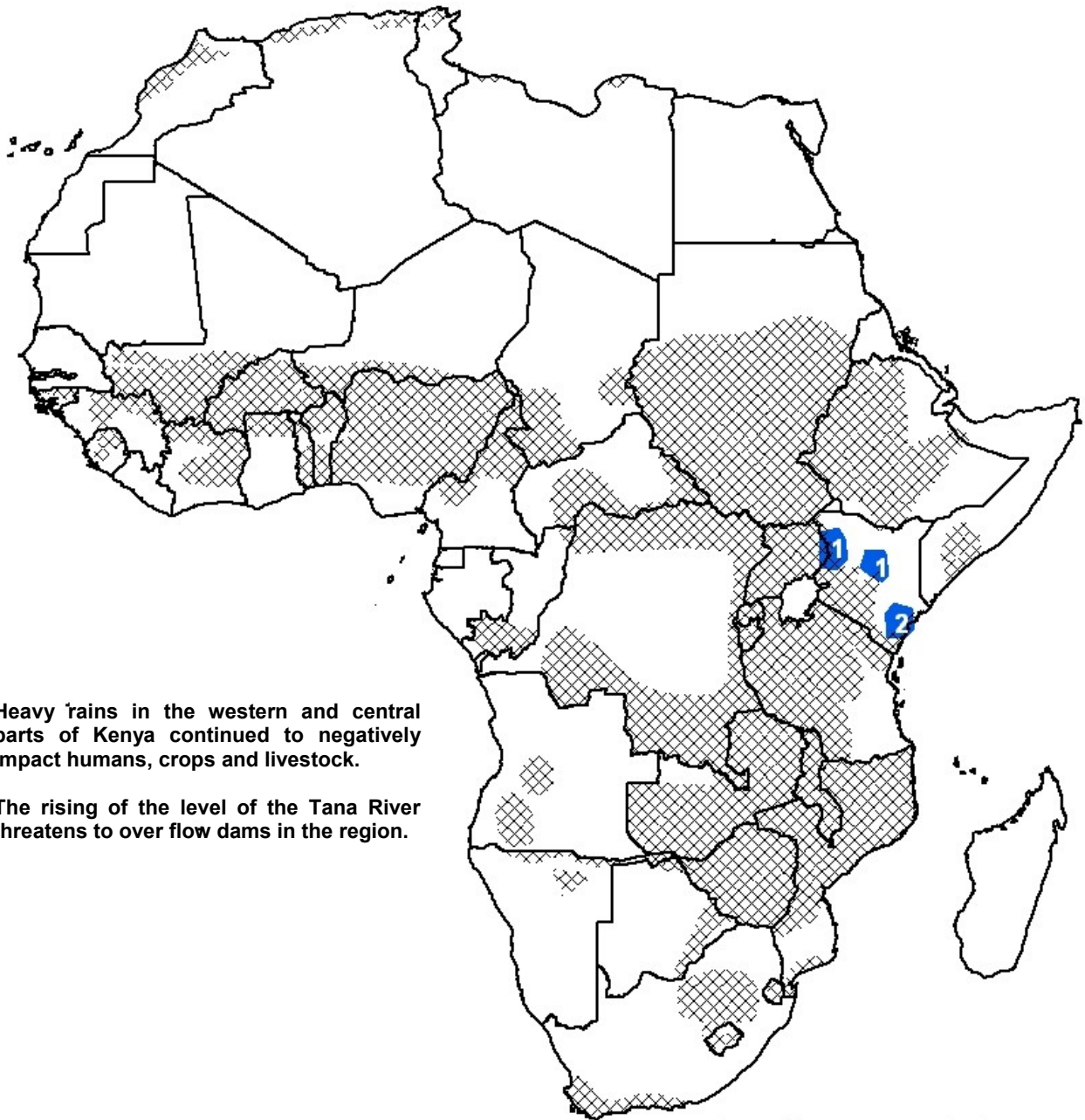


- Flooding in Kenya has continued to negatively impact humans, crops, and infrastructure. The flood events have displaced thousands of people in parts of the western, central, and eastern districts of Kenya. The level of the Tana River is rising and threatening to overflow three dams in the region.



- 1) Heavy rains in the western and central parts of Kenya continued to negatively impact humans, crops and livestock.
- 2) The rising of the level of the Tana River threatens to overflow dams in the region.

Legend is very general, please see numbered descriptions for details.

	May Cropped Areas
	Favorable
	Somewhat Favorable
	Flooding
	Short-term Dryness
	Drought
	Improving Drought

## Moderate to heavy rains continue in western and central parts of Africa

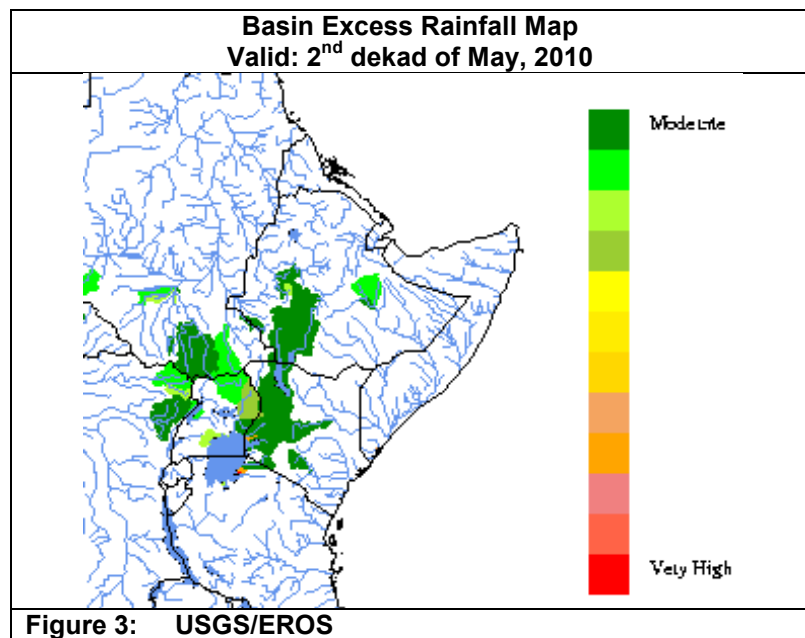
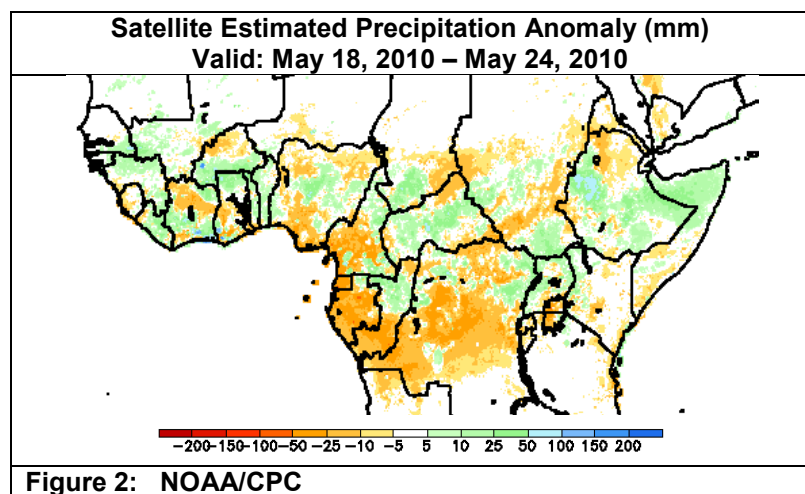
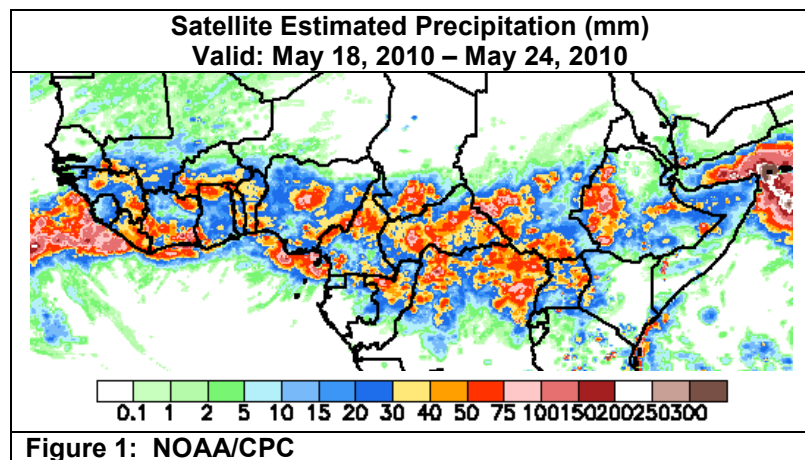
During the last observation period, much of the Gulf of Guinea countries continued to receive moderate to heavy rainfall. The higher rainfall amounts were mainly scattered along the coastal areas and in northern portions of the Gulf of Guinea region. However, southern Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, and Gabon experienced decreased rainfall activity with little or no rainfall observed over western parts of Gabon in the last seven days. The weekly rainfall amount has also exceeded 40mm in many parts of southern Chad, the Central African Republic and northern parts of the Democratic Republic of Congo. Moderate to heavy rainfall continued to be observed in much of southern Sudan, with the heavier rainfall events tending to expand into parts of central Sudan (**Figure 1**).

The weekly total rainfall of the last observation period tended to be average to above average in much of the Gulf of Guinea countries. Meanwhile, some places, in northern Cote D'Ivoire, southern Ghana and Nigeria continued to experience rainfall deficits. In particular, the deficits in northern Nigeria have been persistent since the beginning of the season. The recent two week decrease in rainfall in parts of southern Cameroon, Gabon, and parts of the Democratic Republic of Congo is also depicted in the rainfall anomaly map. Average to above-average precipitation was observed in much of the Horn of Africa countries, except in parts of southern Sudan, northeast Ethiopia, and localized areas of southwest Ethiopia and Kenya (**Figure 2**).

## Parts of East Africa continue to experience excess rainfall

Parts of southwest Ethiopia, southern Sudan, eastern Uganda, and western Kenya experienced excess rainfall during the last observation period (**Figure 3**). In particular, the rains that continued in western and central parts of Kenya have worsened previous flooding, with additional flood events occurring in the eastern coastal regions of Kenya. The continued flooding throughout Kenya has resulted in the displacement of thousands of people, as well as the inundation of the Tana River, which may overflow three dams in the region.

Precipitation forecasts for the coming week show enhanced rainfall in the western and eastern ends of the Gulf of Guinea, while rains are expected to be near-average in central and eastern Africa.



**Note: The hazards assessment map on page 1 is based on current weather/climate information and short and medium range weather forecasts (up to 1 week). It assesses their potential impact on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous conditions have been observed. The boundaries of these polygons are only approximate at this continental scale. This product does not reflect long range seasonal climate forecasts or indicate current or projected food security conditions.**

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